



1—Miss Katherine Thompson of Wilmington, Del., former army nurse, whose engagement to Lieut. Osborn C. Wood, second son of General Leonard Wood, is announced. 2—The Prince of Wales and Viceroy Lord Reading at unveiling of memorial to King Edward VII at Delhi. 3—Rotary International President C. C. McCullough and Secretary of the Navy Denby unveiling the Rotary memorial tablet at tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Ratifies Naval Limitation Treaty, Chief Fruit of the Conference.

OTHER PACTS ARE APPROVED

Efforts to Save Navy and Army From Dangerous Reductions—Great Coal Strike Begins—Lloyd George's Genoa Policy Before Commons for Approval.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD

HAVING made their losing fight against the Pacific four-power pact, the obstreperous minority in the senate ceased from troubling last week, and fell into line—all but Senator Francis of Maryland. The treaty on limitation of navies, chief work of the Washington conference, after an inconclusive debate, was ratified on Wednesday by a vote of 74 to 1. Mr. Francis defended his lonely negative vote by contending that the United States should continue building the largest navy in the world until all other nations had shown their willingness to abolish war totally. Of the other irreconcilables, Borah explained that he favored the treaty because it was a step toward the goal at which he had been aiming for many years, namely, complete disarmament, and that he believed this agreement was as much as the international conference was able to accomplish. Johnson of California did not disguise his dislike for the pact, especially its Pacific fortifications clause, but he voted for ratification on the assurance of the navy general board that the United States would not give up anything that is strategically vital. King of Utah, though accepting the treaty, thought it would have small effect in reducing naval expenditures, predicting that huge sums now would be spent on aircraft and submarines.

Immediately after the vote of ratification the senate took up the treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and restricting the use of submarines in warfare and accepted it unanimously. Before casting his vote Senator Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the military affairs committee, expressed his opinion that in the next war this treaty would not be worth the paper it was written on.

"For my own part," said Senator Wadsworth, "I shall be very much discouraged if the United States army should stop trying to perfect gas masks because of this treaty. We don't dare stop. And the only way we can perfect gas masks is to test them with the kind of gases which we may have to combat. We might as well look the facts in the face."

Before the week closed, the remaining treaties, the nine-power pact relating to China and the one dealing with the Chinese tariff, were carried through, and thus the senate completed its part in making the great Washington conference a success. Naturally, and with reason, the Democrats claim a share in this accomplishment, especially asserting that former President Wilson must be given much credit for arousing public opinion in favor of naval limitation. It is evident, however, that the Republicans will make large use of the conference and its results in this year's congressional campaign.

There is every reason to believe the treaties will be speedily ratified by the other powers party to them. Indeed, not one of them is in a position to afford to hold back from full agreement.

GAIN IN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Fifty Denominations Report Increase Made During 1921—Baptist Figures Unavailable.

New York.—An increase of 761,727 church members in 1921 is reported from 50 denominations. In a survey made by Dr. H. K. Carroll, who several years ago compiled the first official census of religious for the United States government. The reports from which the survey was made were obtained direct from each of the 50 denominations, and therefore represent their own figures.

Four of the chief bodies of the Baptist group are missing from this survey for the reason that their statistical year is the calendar year, and no returns for 1921 were available. "If Baptist increases for 1921 were included, the total gains of 1921 would almost certainly reach \$50,000," Doctor Carroll states.

NUMBER NECESSARY according to the estimates of the department's experts, and which would force out of commission many craft that are positively needed. It is not likely, however, that this crippling program will succeed, because the "big navy" men of the house are prepared to combat it, the majority leaders in the senate declare they will not stand for it, and President Harding probably would veto the appropriation bill if it came up to him in that shape. When the bill is reported to the house this week, according to the plan, Rogers of Massachusetts will offer an amendment placing the minimum strength at 90,000. If this fails, as it likely will, McArthur of Oregon will propose \$6,000,000 as the minimum.

NO LESS than the navy men, the army men are exercised over the tendency toward what they believe to be false and dangerous economy shown by many members of congress. The house passed an appropriation bill which limits the army to 115,000 enlisted men and 11,000 officers. General Pershing, chief of staff, and General Harbord, deputy chief, asserted such a reduction "would introduce an unwarranted element of danger in our plan of national defense" and that an army of 150,000 men and 12,000 officers is absolutely essential to the nation's needs at this time. At first the bill carried a provision limiting the President's right to determine the size of garrisons in the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal Zone. This was eliminated when Anthony of Kansas said he had the promise of the War department to reduce those garrisons, but Secretary Weeks indignantly declared that he not only had made no such promise, but had no intention of making the reductions. General Pershing says the Hawaii and Panama garrisons cannot be cut down without violating the soundest principles of security.

AS PASSED by the house, the army bill appropriates about \$288,000,000 for the expense of the War department, but the representatives made their claim for genuine economy look decidedly foolish by the adoption of an amendment increasing by \$15,000,000 the amount carried as a lump sum toward continuation of the work of the fiscal year on river and harbor projects.

The budget bureau and the appropriations committee of the house had recommended an appropriation of \$27,000,000 for this purpose, but the "perk hunters" of the War department, but the representatives made their claim for genuine economy look decidedly foolish by the adoption of an amendment increasing by \$15,000,000 the amount carried as a lump sum toward continuation of the work of the fiscal year on river and harbor projects.

AT MIDNIGHT Friday operations ceased in all the unionized bituminous and anthracite coal mines of the country, 595,000 miners laying down their tools. All efforts to reach the great strike were futile. According to some of the union leaders, the walkout is likely to last about sixty days. During that time, presumably, both sides will formulate their demands and present their cases, and it may be that these will result in the negotiation of new contracts. The operators insist that wages must come down in correspondence with the decline in the cost of living, but they have not yet revealed what percentage of reduction they will demand. The miners, in reply, say that the long history of the coal industry is due to wasteful methods of production, excessive profits, violation of the laws of supply and demand in control of markets and prices, and that costs of living in the mine areas have advanced while wages remained stationary.

In some regions, as Pittsburgh, southern Ohio and Kanawha, Va., the operators have posted notices of wage reductions and hope to be able to run their mines with nonunion labor. In Illinois the miners, though not in en masse sympathy with the strike, stuck by the international, and the Indiana deal the same. Probably in these states separate state agreements could have been negotiated, but this was forbidden by the international.

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The 1921 increase compared with that of 1920, which was \$14,094, accounts for the fact that the number of churches has increased by 1,030 in 1920.

al. The Illinois mines cannot be operated by pick-up labor because of a state law which requires that no coal digger may be employed unless he can show at least two years' experience under ground. What Governor Ames and the industrial court will do in Kansas is arousing general interest.

If the promises of the union heads are kept, there will be no violence in connection with the strike. Nor will the mines suffer physically, for enough men will be permitted to stay in them to keep them from being flooded and otherwise damaged.

NIKOLAI LENIN, premier of soviet Russia, is again dead, according to reports, but, as on previous occasions, it is believed that the rumor is "greatly exaggerated." Probably it is true that he is quite ill, and it is likely that he will be able to attend the Genoa conference. However, the soviet delegates to that conference are luxuriating on their way to Italy by way of Riga and Berlin, rejoicing in the fact that at last their government is to have a measure of recognition from the capitalist and bourgeois governments they hate so intensely. They are hopeful of obtaining financial and commercial assistance for the task of definitely establishing the communist regime in Russia, but Lenin recently declared communism there had reached the limit of yielding to capitalism and was now in a position again to advance. But he told the communists they must cease their dreaming and get to work.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE'S policy concerning the Genoa conference was to be submitted to the house of commons this week for approval or rejection, and on the result depends his retention of office. Moreover, it was said that the small majority that was assured him on a vote of confidence would not satisfy him. Unless he was given a majority of at least 300, asserted his friends, he would resign. The resolution prepared for the house to act upon read:

"Resolved, That this house approves the resolutions passed by the supreme council at Cannes as a basis for the Genoa conference and will support his majesty's government in endeavoring to give effect to them."

Already Mr. Lloyd George had quieted the opposition in his cabinet by the assurance that he does not intend an immediate or unconditional recognition of the soviet government of Russia.

APPEALING the dangerous state of angry unrest throughout the Mohammedan world, the failure of the Greeks to defeat the Kemalists in the Near East conference in Paris, the Turkish empire should be restored, with restrictions. According to the plan adopted, the Turks obtain Constantinople, a sovereignty throughout Asia Minor, including Smyrna and Thrace, and Rodosto. The Greeks retain Adrianople and a buffer corridor reaching to the Black Sea, fencing off the Bulgarians from the Turks. Abandonment of the inter-allied regime of the Golden Horn and the restoration of the sultan's power is safeguarded through the British insistence that Gallipoli be left to the Greeks. Dardanelles demilitarized and the allied military inspectors oversee the razing of all fortifications.

While the Greeks are not at all satisfied with this arrangement, all factions except the Venizelists are supporting the Gounaris cabinet in accepting it. The Turks, however, are far from pleased and have not yet agreed to the proposals. Nor have they accepted the recommendations of the allied foreign ministers for a settlement of their differences with the Greeks. For this latter the French are blamed by British officials. They are warning the Greeks much as did Lord Byron long ago when he wrote: "Would break your shield, however broad."

STATE SIFTINGS

Seventeen cases of smallpox are reported at Bellevue. Harry McKinstry is the new postmaster at Athens.

Union county's war on overloaded trucks has netted \$151.20 in fines. A Chinese in Cleveland was found to have leprosy. He will be deported.

Fire at Cleveland, near Cleveland, burned four buildings. Loss \$50,000. Thomas Golden, minor, rank Pomor, was crushed to death by a fall of slate.

Plans for erecting a 20-story building was announced by First Presbyterian church, Cleveland.

Dr. A. S. Thompson, head of the Ohio university music college for nine years, will retire in June.

There were 144 suits for divorce entered in court of domestic relations at Cincinnati during March.

New church built at Washington C. H. by the Church of Christ congregation was dedicated free of debt.

Captain Otto Moore, 74, veteran navigator on the Great Lakes, died at his home in Avon Lake, near Lorain.

Margaret Wilson, 14, daughter of L. W. Wilson, mail clerk, was killed at Waverly when run down by an automobile.

Two contests staged by Fairfield grange resulted in the destruction of 6,520 rats, 2,243 mice, 1,796 sparrows and 44 hawks.

Force in the Big Four railway shops at Bellefontaine has been reduced because of less traffic, due to the coal strike.

Margaret Tiller, 23, a patient at the Athens state hospital, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Hocking river at Athens.

Rev. Edward Mears, rector of St. Columbian church at Youngstown since 1917, was given the rare domestic title to Pope Pius XI.

Two alleged leaders of a northern Ohio "dope ring" pleaded guilty at Cleveland and were sentenced to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

C. Gilbert Taylor, serving his second term as state representative from Huron county, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for secretary of state.

Frank M. Clark, 38, father of nine children, was instantly killed when a new building on which he was working as a roofer, collapsed during a wind storm at Columbus.

Herbert C. Harris, 30, postmaster at Oriskany, Hocking county, was arrested by federal officials. It is alleged Harris is short about \$3,200 in his money order accounts.

Dr. J. E. Foster, former representative in the general assembly, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for state senator from the 18th-19th district.

Town of Englewood dam site, near Dayton, consisting of 44 cottages, 55 lots and 32 acres unimproved, was sold at auction for workers on dam, was sold at auction.

William M. Gableman, mayor of Portsmouth, was endorsed as Democratic candidate for congress, and Senator Pomeroy for re-election by the Clermont county Democrats.

Alvin B. Chase Piano company of Norwalk has been consolidated with the Emerson Piano company of Boston and the Lendeman & Sons company of New York, in a million dollar concern, to be known as the United Piano company.

Calvin Laird, 72, of Fostoria, filed suit against Jessie Laird, his wife, in which he asks that she be ordered to provide him with a home and maintain him. The petition states his wife owns a large tract of land west of Tiffin. Laird contends he is too old to work.

Charles C. Gallagher, druggist, was murdered for the money he carried on Dec. 26, last, by Jacob Deckerling, aged 19, and his brother-in-law, Jesse Hazlett, according to a confession made by the former to Columbus police. Gallagher was found in a box south of Columbus on the above date.

Governor Davis appointed an advisory board for the division of censorship as follows: Mrs. W. H. Sharp, former president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; Joseph L. Smith, manufacturer and publisher; and Robert H. Schryver, president of the Citizens' Trust and Savings bank. All are citizens of Columbus. They will serve without pay.

Edward Schmidt, 20, and Charles Harrison, 21, former employees of Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, are charged with embezzlement of \$5,000 of the firm's money.

Two suits to test the right of 85 probate judges in Ohio to collect additional salaries resulting from inheritance tax proceedings were prepared at Cincinnati for filing in the supreme court.

Zeiner, Athens merchant, has been made Athens county chairman in drive to raise \$300,000 for the proposed Ohio university alumni memorial building.

Trapped by two women in a house which he had intended to rob, Anthony Zabi, 70, who has a long police record, was arrested at Cincinnati.

Mayor of Crooksville is on stray dogs and chickens. McCoy Canning company, Urbana, is in the hands of a receiver. Business men's clubs of Cincinnati will erect a building to cost \$2,000,000.

Joseph Merrick, 26, Findlay, world war veteran, committed suicide by drinking poison.

Dr. J. M. Vance of Wooster college urges a new Bible, edited along "newspaper lines."

Congressman Charles S. Knight and others of Akron have purchased the Springfield Daily Sun.

Seven men were painfully injured at Sandusky when a handcar collided with a small gasoline propelled "speeder."

Howard Hamilton, 25, a teacher of the Parkinson school in Wayne township, Muskingum county, is mysteriously missing.

At Youngstown the residence of Louis Adovasto, a contractor, was damaged by the explosion of a dynamite bomb. No clue.

Plant of the Canton Sheet Steel company, which has been closed for some time, will reopen April 15, General Manager C. W. Viles announced.

Sheep men declare that because of the low price of wool and the number of dogs, there now are 5,000 fewer sheep in Athens county than a year ago.

Union miners of Athens county have been promised a share of the balance of \$55,000 in the Athens county war chest for relief work among their families.

J. B. Hause, who is alleged to have defrauded banks in several cities of approximately \$100,000 within a year, is under arrest at Youngstown. He is alleged to be at Cleveland.

Officials of the Mine Workers' union announced that all union miners in Ohio joined the general strike to enforce new wage contracts. About 30,000 men walked out.

Charles Papenfuss and Edward Setenauer, both of Fostoria, are charged in an affidavit filed at Findlay with interfering with prohibition officers in a recent liquor raid.

Upon his plea of guilty to second degree murder, John Azzarello was sentenced at Cleveland to life imprisonment in connection with the slaying of a woman on July 7, 1920.

Niles Publishing company has applied for incorporation papers. The company will publish the Evening Register at Niles, the first issue of which is expected to appear this month.

One hundred Ohioans have been killed and 48 crippled as result of fires since Jan. 1, according to State fire marshal Dykeman. The March casualties were 39 dead and 49 crippled.

President Harding and several members of his cabinet, several governors and mayors, have been invited to attend the opening of the Iron-Russell bridge over the Ohio river, April 21.

Fire at Elyria destroyed the E. G. Davidson garage, Brown Battery company, Pallas Brothers Electrical store, Benny Sign company and the Reed Furniture Manufacturing company's store. Loss \$75,000.

Seven persons were overcome by smoke and nearly a score of others were carried down fire ladders to safety when fire swept the Adler Cloak and Suit company's store, Cleveland, ending a loss of \$75,000.

While his wife was lying in bed asleep at Lostown, Ambrose Watts, who claims to have been dreaming, shot her through the head. The report of the shot, he said, awakened him and he found his wife dead at his side.

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GROWTH OF STRAWBERRY INDUSTRY DUE TO INTELLIGENT MARKETING

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Within six years Louisiana has taken first place among the states as regards value of strawberry production. The 1921 season was the best ever known in the industry, 1,400 carloads of Louisiana berries being marketed in 74 cities in the United States and Canada. In Chicago the 24-pint crates brought as much as \$6.50 each, and during practically the entire marketing season Louisiana strawberries sold at a higher price than any other berries on the market, due to the high quality of the product.

With such a record of achievement, much interest centers in the opening of the 1922 marketing season. As heretofore a field station of the United States Department of Agriculture will be maintained in the Hammond district during the season to keep producers and shippers informed daily of strawberry marketing conditions in the principal consuming markets, prevailing prices, carlot shipments from producing areas, and other marketing data essential in the scientific marketing of agricultural products, and granted favorable conditions the 1922 season should surpass even the 1921 record.

Nation-Wide Distribution. The Louisiana strawberry industry is of national importance. The crop has a wide distribution, the carlot shipments spreading out like a fan from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains. Last year 29 carloads also went to four cities in Canada. Chicago is the principal market for the fruit, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburgh and New York ranking next in the order given. Heat, cold and distance—marketing obstacles that seemed insurmountable a few years ago—have been overcome by the growers and shippers, and with continued careful selection, grading, packing and shipping, marketing experts say that the industry will enjoy increasing prosperity.

During the early years of the strawberry industry in Louisiana several varieties of berries were grown, and Chicago was the main market outlet. Today the Klondike variety is grown exclusively, and Louisiana strawberries have a wider distribution than the strawberries from any other section of the country. The quality of the fruit is dependable, and there is everywhere a demand for the berries. When picked the berries are carried to packing sheds, where practically each one is handled separately. Both the 24-pint Hallock crate and the 24-pint ventilated crate have been used in packing the fruit, although during the past few seasons there has been a considerable decrease in the use of Hallock's crates, which are known locally as "coffin" crates. Practically all growers are now using ventilated crates, as berries shipped in such containers arrive at market in sound condition. Louisiana strawberries are now being shipped in large quantities to all parts of the country, and to inform them daily of prices and conditions in the leading consuming markets. Hammond was selected as the location for the department's first field station because of the large proportion that the Louisiana strawberry industry had attained. Louisiana then ranked fourth in commercial strawberry importance. Today the state ranks second in carlot shipments.

Fertilizer May Burn Crop If Season Is Very Dry—No Fear of Harm if Worked In.

The claim that too much manure will burn up the crop is only partly true. It may if it is a very dry season and the manure is not worked into the soil. But there is little likelihood of injury from a heavy application, if worked in right. Far more corn has been lost through too little than through too much manure.

PLANT ENGLISH PEAS EARLY

Seed Should Be Put into Ground as Soon as Soil Will Permit—Some Good Varieties.

English peas should be planted just as soon as the soil will permit. Thomas, Ashton, Horsford's Market Garden, and Telephone are excellent varieties, and the Telephone late. The seed should be sown thickly in the drill in rows 3 feet wide and covered 5 to 6 inches deep.

Crops Followed by Others. Early crops which may be followed by others are bush beans, beets, early cabbage, carrots, early corn, lettuce, peas, early potatoes, radish, spinach, turnips, etc.

Value of Fanning Mill. The value of a fanning mill for removing pieces of straw and trash from small grain seed is an important factor.

Soil for Cauliflower. Cauliflower needs strong ground, and it may be wise to fertilize with stable manure pretty freely.

Most Expensive Seed. Cheap seed is expensive at any price. Only high grade vegetable or flower seed should be used. A few dollars more invested in cabbage seed often means many tons in increase in yield per acre.

Treat Seed Oats. Oats should be treated for smut every two or three years. The smut will be spread by the wind and by the threshing machine. A few fields of badly smutted oats are a source of danger.

Reduce Cost of Ration. When well-cured clover hay furnishes one-half or more of the roughage the dairyman is able to cut down the allowance of concentrates and reduce the cost of the ration.

Not Suitable for Cows. Rape, like clover, is liable to bloat sheep, calves and cattle if they are pastured upon when the crop is wet and it is not suitable as pasture for dairy cows because it produces tainted milk.

L. J. Taber, director of agriculture, and W. R. Palmer, Columbus, newspaper man, have purchased the Barnesville Enterprise from the estate of Charles E. Lee. The paper will be published in 1922. Mr. Palmer will be the new editor.

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If You Need Strength and Reserve Power Take TAN-LAC

The World's Greatest Tonic

Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children

Thousands of Mothers have found MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS an excellent remedy for children complaining of Headaches, Colds, Constipation, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Bowel Irregularities. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by Mothers for over 20 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAMMILL'S CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Preferred the Sickness. Bobby was ailing, and the doctor left medicine most bitter. His mother coaxed him by saying, "Come, Bobby, this will make you well and then you can go out and play." Bobby came and tried it. One tiny taste, a wry face, and then he cried, "I want to be sick!"